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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,535	07/05/2005	Yoshiyuki Nousou	264008US8PCT	2490
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			EXAMINER	
			GRUN, ROBERT J	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		4111		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/07/2008	ELECTRONIC

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/518,535	NOUSOU ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ROBERT J. GRUN	4111	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	l. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 December</u> 2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This  3) Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) 4-6 is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examines 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ access Applicant may not request that any objection to the objected to the content of t	r election requirement.  r.  epted or b)  objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau</li> </ul>	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/30/2004, 12/27/2006.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	te	

Application/Control Number: 10/518,535 Page 2

Art Unit: 4111

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Claim Objections

1. Claims 4-6 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim cannot depend from a multiple dependent claim.

Claim 3 is multiply dependent on claim 1 or 2, therefore claim 4 cannot also be multiply dependent thereon. Claim 6 is similarly defective. Claim 5 is dependent on claim 4 and cannot therefore be considered. Claim See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims 4-6 have not been further treated on the merits.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabumoto et al. (US Patent No. 5,844,731) in view of Thornton (US Patent No. 5,938,317), and further in view of Shumake et al. (PG PUB No. 2003/0205489 A1) and Schirer (US Patent No. 6,155,325).
  - Regarding Claims 1 and 2: Kabumoto discloses the manufacture of a light reflecting plate made of thermoplastic polyester plastic foam, which has a high reflectance of visible light (abstract) having multiple angled concave surfaces (figures 3-4). The foam disclosed by Kabumoto has a mean cell (pore) diameter of 50 um (abstract). Kabumoto does not disclose the bending of the reflective

Application/Control Number: 10/518,535

lines 26-36).

foam in forming the reflecting plate. Kabumoto instead thermoforms the foam. Kabumoto also does not disclose the cutting of slits to enable folding of the reflector plate (perforation lines). However, bending the reflection plate (250) in order to form a pattern for diffuse light scattering is taught by Thornton (col. 18 lines 50-52 and figures 1, 33, and 37). The reflecting plate of Thorton has a similar arc shape to that of Kabumoto. A person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have found it obvious to bend the reflection plate instead of vacuum thermoforming in forming the reflecting plate of Kabumoto because it is requires less specialized machinery and is cheaper to fold a pattern than it is to vacuum thermoform a pattern. Furthermore, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have found it obvious to add perforation or score lines in the foam before the reflecting foam sheet is bent into desired configuration, because: a) Shumake discloses die cutting and/or scoring a foam sheet "to facilitate folding" (pg. 2 ¶ 24 second sentence); and, b) scoring and perforating are art recognized effective ways for creating a line of weakness to create a fold line to a sheet as exemplified in the teachings of Schirer (col.4)

Page 3

Regarding Claim 3: Kabumoto, Ishikura, Shumake and Schirer teach the
invention as described above in the rejection of claims 1 and 2. As to the slits or
cuts being not more than 3 mm wide, 10 mm long and 1 mm apart, one of
ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to vary the width, length and
distance between the cuts as a matter of routine optimization. Said person would

optimize the process by finding the balance between ease of folding and strength of the resulting hinge.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT J. GRUN whose telephone number is (571)270-5521. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 07:30-17:00 (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sam C. Yao can be reached on (571)272-1224. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/ROBERT J GRUN/ Examiner, Art Unit 4111 Application/Control Number: 10/518,535 Page 5

Art Unit: 4111

/Sam Chuan C. Yao/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4111